THE VERMONT PHENIX

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Twenty-Ninth Vol.;.... Eighth of New Series. LIST OF AGENTS.

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P SIMONDS, Manufacturer and Dealer fested in the employment in which seven-tenths of its population are engaged, should be taken been visually and Business, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Business, and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Business and Rubbers, and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, opp the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle born, Visually and Rubbers, Visually an

W. S. HOUGHTON, Harness, borses and cattle and in diffusing practical information among the farmers, leads us to hope,

The Vermont Phænix.

VOL. XXIX.

VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

will probably amount to \$40 or \$50, which will more than absorb the balance. The funds on hand belonging to the Society, including interest due Jan. 1st, amount to the

sum of \$3778,23. Daniel Neodhum, Corresponding Secretary of the Society made an interesting report which

is an follows : Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont

State Agricultural Society :

Our Eleventh Annual Fair was held at Rutland on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th days of from two. September last. It was held at a time of great men shocked by the horrors of a civil war which was then upon us. The friends of our Society, looked forward to the Fair with many BUTLER & WHEELER, Attorneys and misgivings; and had it not been that the party meellers at Law and Selicitors in Charerry.

JAMAICA, VT.

E. Butter.

H. H. Wheeler.

JAMAICA, VT.

into a written contract, to hold its next three into a written contract, to hold its next three Annual Fairs, at that place, were unwilling to allow a postponement without a claim for

have been postponed to the present year. Sympathizing in the general feeling of dissellor at Law and Sellotter in Chancery, Williamson, vr; tress and regarding the Fair of 1861 a questionable experiment, the Directors determined

the intellectual entertainment of the Fair, the A. STEBBINS, SURGEON AND ME- Directors, at a very early day, instructed the treat all diverges and irregularities of Each; also insert artisticated in the prices and diverges and irregularities of Each; also insert artisticated in the prices and warranted against any failure in the written to the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, inviting styles at low prices and warranted against any failure in the work. Terms cash. him to be present and address the people at our annual gathering. Mr. Clay promptly replied, positively accepting the invitation of the Society. But a short time afterward, being appointed by President Lincoln to a Foreign mission, he wr te a second letter, saying, "that public business would oblige him to decline the invitation for the present." A correspondence J. CARPENTER. DEALER IN was then opened with the Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, with the view of securing Stagestimes and Periodicals.

Saluscriptions received for the Principal Newspapers and Sagazines, and forwarded by Mati or otherwise. statesman. Gov. Johnson replied, that it would give him great pleasure to come to Vermont M. FORBES. ATTORNEY

AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND NOTARY PERING.

Also, Agent for the Atlantic and Rocklingham Mutual Fire
Insurance Companies.

Also, Agent for the Atlantic and Rocklingham Mutual Fire
Insurance Companies. somewhat doubtful whether his public duties FLAGG & TYLER, ATTORNEYS AND COUN- would allow of his being present. Yet, he assured us, he would be with us, if possible .-Getting no positive reply from Gov. Johnson, C. EDWARDS, successor to L. D. Satts- the Committee in the latter part of July, invit- its close, when business shall revive and trade following resolution, which was unanimously • BURY, Book Binder, and Manufacturer of Biank Books, dealer in all kinds of Writing and Wrappler Papers,

P The highest prices in Cash paid for Rays, Cotton

Jr., to be present and speak at the Fair. Both of these gentlemen, unconditionally accepted the invitation. But the official position of J. HIGGINSON, M. D., PRYSICIAN AND Gov. Sprague, rendered his presence imperatively necessary at Washington, at the very time of the Fair. A letter was received by the of the few in our state who have given attention Secretary from Gov. Sprague, regretting his to fruit growing, that not only can good apples inability to be present, which letter was communicated to the press of the State for publication.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., was present and delivered a most acceptable address ;-after which, the Hon. James Wilson, of California, addressed the people; giving a great variety of useful information in reference to the golden State. The close attention given to these gentlemen for more than two hours, furnished the strongest assurance that their addresses met the wants and expectations of the people.

Had not the second day of the Fair been stormy and the opening of the third day of a • Surgeon, West Brattleboro, VL.

Having had a professional experience of nearly thirty years, and being familiar with the several systems of practice in rogar at the present day, br. 8. hopes to adapt his treatment to the demands of each individual case. —2

stormy and the opening of the third day of a doubtful character, the occasion would have resulted as satisfactorily to the public and the Society, as any of our ten preceding ex-Society, as any of our ten preceding ex-

It is but justice to say, that the grounds at Rutland, in all their arrangements and appoint-JOSEPH STEEN, Bookseller, Publisher and ments, were far more convenient and elegant. than any previously occupied by the Society.

Not so much can be said of the hotel ac not been made to accommodate the great num-H. & W. H. ESTERBROOKS,
Stoward's and Genére Valley Cook Saver, Perfor and Box
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No. 1 Exchange Block, BEATTLEBORO, VT KITTREDGE HASKINS, Attorney and Commeller at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, WIL-

G. MEAD, Attorney and Counsellor of Action of Vermont and New Hampshire, Asset of Teneral County Societies. What the influence of the County Societies when the County Societies of the County Societies of the County Societies. What the influence of the repeal will be upon our County Societies of this repeal will be upon our County Societies it will be difficult to determine. The Bounty was small; but small as it was, it un-MORSE & NASH'S Livery Stable, in the rear of the Brattleboro House, Main Street, Brattleboro, vt. Brattleboro, vt. ereased activity, many County organizations .-POST & PEARSON, DENTISTS,

pay particular attention to the preservation of the
natural Tooth. Also, insert Testh on 0.7d, Fishina, Rubber
or stillers (Tute,—are insert-city in extraorting tooth, and treat
tergodavities in Childhese's Testh successfully
figure 1 test on nearly apposite the Congregational
Chirobe former residence of the late G.C., ILLL.
O.R. POST.

It is a singular fact, that purely agricultural as
is our State; dependent upon its agricultural
industry and the development of its capacity
as a field for agricultural labor for its prominence and success, that this little patronage, the
only evidence of paternal care the State maniaway, at a time when there was neither an Ag-SEWELL MORSE, PRACTICAL STAIR BUILDs ricultural Department in the State Government or an Agricultural Paper pu lished in the

W DODCOCK & VINTON, Paper Manu-facturers. All kinds of Printing Paper made to or. day. Cash and for White and Brown Rags. Brattlebers, Societies; their eminent success in awakening a laudable ambition in the production of sheep,

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: JAN. 9, 1862.

neeted with the State Government.

they need it now. The welfare and future ened.

laborers. A similar draft for men has been and in several of the United States. Mu levied upon all the other States. This must thun four hundred schools exist in Europe already come to our relief; and, it might be suggested, as a further means of saving labor, that we plant less land and manure it better.—

Readily as every one admits the fact, it is still difficult to secure a practical assent to the doctrine, that is wiser and cheaper to take sixty bushels of corn from one acre of land then from two.

All thin within small territorial lines. Means which have been employed by other nations with such eminent success, it is not policy for us to neglect.

There is no denying the fact, that Vermont with the unsurpassed rail road facilities and converient markets, can compete with any of the Middle or other Eastern States in the production of scereals; and with the world in the production of scereals; and with the production of scereals; and wi

within another year, as very likely it may not be, very little of the cotton crop of 1861 will find its way to market for the next eighteen months; and when we consider that the people must be clothed; that the use of woolen fabrics showing the important instruments to be used in securing this desired information.

And no unimportant instruments to be used in securing this desired information.

And no unimportant instruments to be used in securing this desired information.

And no unimportant instruments to be used in securing this desired information. very little of the worn out stock will be sup-plied until peace is restored,—from the fact that the South has not even the raw material to replenish with,—the whole secoding States not producing as much wool as the State of Ohio, alone; it can be seen, that not only during the war, but at its close, when the million of men in the army return to their former employments, discard their military clothing, and dress as they were wont in broadcloths and doeskins, the price of wool must continue above the average price of the last five years. In time of war, the quality of weel is a matter of no small consequence. Vermont has limited herself to the production of the finest wools.—
But the wool most in demand now, and bring—
The following preamble and resolution were ing the highest price, is a coarser grade. The query may well be made, whether it will not be offered by John Jackson, of Brandon, and were equally profitable for us to turn our attention unanimously adopted, viz :

five thousand; since which time, it is calculated that nearly ten thousand have been taken from the State for army purposes. This immense levy for horses has been made upon the entire country. When it is considered that comparatively few of these horses will find their way back; that the number will die of disease or become unfit for service is twenty times as the come unfit for service is twenty times as the come in a world he were they used in other thousands. That the society denies that the boson is said Regiment to any considerable expectation. become unfit for service is twenty times as great, as it would be were they used in other kinds of business; that to meet this great want of the Government a large portion of the business horses in our large cities, have been bought up; it readily appears, that even during the was horses must increase in value; and at the was horses must increase in value; and at the description of the control resume its accustomed channels, the demand adopted:

is there so great barreness as in the display of fruit. It is evident, however, from the success be raised in most sections of the State, that they can be raised to much profit. might be well, with the view of stirgulating in creased interest in this department, to offer large premiums upon nurseries and fruit; and perience of the writers in fruit culture. It cannot be anything but inattention to this great subject, that has prevented our State from rais-ing at least sufficient supply of apples to meet

the demand of our domestic market.

This opportunity is improved to repeat a suggestion made in my last annual report; that this Society, in order that its influence may be felt as a State organization, should publish occasionally agricultural matter, embracing statis-tics and facts, gathered from the observing and thinking practical farmers of the State. As yet, we scarcely begin to realize the high expectations, which a State organization justifies. That our progress would be slower than that of many similar State Societies, the founders of

many similar State Societies, the founders of the Society had reason to anticipate from the outset and the fact should be no marvel to us. The Vermont State Agricultural Society has fought its own way, manfully and alone. It has never asked favor from the State nor has it renever asked favor from the State nor has it received State patronage to the amount of a single dollar. Whatever of reputation it has given the State; whatever prominence it has given its agricultural judustry; whatever improvents agricultural judustry; whatever improvents and all zing to learn that the amount of bull on received and coined during 1861 at the mint in the language of the loyal states, we have been unable like many other Stat : the Union.

should be no slave but motter and as we would dance for all our wants. should be no slave but matter and as we would make subservient and useful the past agencies of nature which have been placed at our disposition; and as we would make truly and perpetually free and independent the minds of men, we must contribute our part toward developing the hidden resources of nature, by feeding the minds which have them in charge.

To make a girl love you, coax her to love somebody else. If there be anything that woman religious, it is to be contrary.

that the enterprise of the people will not suffer duced, by the Hon, Justin S. Morrill, which is DELL.

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLI- rights to our own advantage, we may confident. It assume that we have thereby shielded our them to fall into disrepute. It is also to be hoped, that the time is not far distant, when if the Bounty is not restored to our County Societies, an Agricultural department will be considered to success. That the several states have a claim on the General Government, to donate some of the million of acres in the great west, to said in the establishment of Ag-Although, this is a period of war, it is no Although, this is a period of war, it is no a nations greatness and strength, is measured by its Agricultural resources, how better can Associations. If they ever needed fostering, the foundations of the Government be strength-

they need it now. The welfare and future greatness of our State, depend largely upon the condition of our Agricultural Societies.

Nearly ten thousand men have already left or are about leaving Vermont, for the battlefield. Out of the c, it is safe to calculate, that seven thousand at least, have been agricultural laborers. A similar draft for men has been and in several of the United States. More inevitably make labor dear. And it behooves our farmers to study means by which labor may be sayed. The mower and the harvester have already come to our relief; and, it might be

rom two.

production of sheep and horses. But increased
The price of wool for the next few years, information is needed with regard to the char-September last. It was held at a time of great public excitement; when the whole country South as well as North, was moving its armies of soldiers to the field of battle; when business was completely prostrated and all classes of men shocked by the horrors of a civil war Should the rebellion not be suppressed among the important instruments to be used in

during the present high price of cotton goods, uneducated labor; by which course there shall is much more economical; that the million of not only be awakened a general interest in men in the field wear and destroy, in weight, a these important matters, but a public sentiment third more of clothing than in the peaceful a oused in this behalf, which in due time will avocations of life; that at the South all the produce the means, without which, agricultural carpets have been cut up into blankets and that industry must make slow and difficult progress. DANIEL NEEDHAM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Vermont State Agricultural Society pursuant to notice duly

sent, Edwin Hammond, first Vice President called the meeting to order.

On motion of E. B. Chase, voted, that a The following preamble and resolution were

to the production of a somewhat coarser staple and at the same time furnish richer and higher priced mutton for the market.

The number of horses in Vermont, before the breaking out of the repellion, was about fifty-five thousand; since which time, it is calculated the coarse of the state and whereas, it is well known that the classification of the Morgan breast reality sell for the state of the state; and whereas haves reality sell for the state of the state; and whereas haves reality sell for the state of the state of

Reasoning from these premises, no more profits le labor can be engaged in than the production of business horses.

In no department of our annual exhibitions in the display of the success of the Bill introduced in the success of the Bill introduced in the Federal Congress by the Hon, Justin S. Morrill, recurring to the several States portions of the success of the Bill introduced in the success of the Bill introduced in the production of the success of the Bill introduced in the succ the public domain for the establishment of State Agricultural Colleges,—and that we have reason to believe that the interests of Agriculture would be greatly subserved by the passage of said Bill.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society b tendered to the Hon, Justin S. Morrill for his determined industry and zeal in behalf of this great educational measure.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President .- H. Henry Baxter of Rutland Vice Presidents.—Edwin Hammond of Mid-dlebury, J. W. Colburn of Springfield, Henry Keyes of Newbury, John Jackson of Bri Rec. and Cor. Secretary.-Daniel Needham

Directors.-Frederick Holbrook of Brattle boro, E. B. Chase of Lyndon, H. S. Morse of Shelburne, D. R. Potter of St. Albans, Henry G. Root of Bennington, David Hill of Brid-port, John Gregory of Northfield, Elijan Cleaveland of Coventry, Nathan Cushing of Woodstock, Geo. Campbell of Westminster.

Resolved, That the next Annual Fair be held at Rutland on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of September next.

Voted, That the meeting adjourn without day, DANIEL NEEDHAM, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

ment it has excited by its premiums; whatever market it has created by inducing strangers from distant States to visit its annual Fairs and witness our flocks of sheep unsurpassed and our valuable breeds of horses, is due, not to State patronage, but to the inflexible enterprise of a few sagacious and generous hearted men, who some eleven years are, but their shoulders. who some eleven years ago, put their shoulders to the wheel and their hands in their pockets, and as its first Board of Directors, pledged acon rival in extent and value the mines of themselves each to the other, that come success or come defeat, the premiens offered by the Society, should all be paid, if every cent thereof was taken from their own private purses. This hgving been the origin and history of our Association, it is not a matter of surprise, that we have been peads in the process of the surprise of the surprise of the same of the surprise of the same transfer of the surprise of the same transfer of the surprise of the same of the surprise of the same of the sa

The heavy drain on our specie to go abroad, bieninially, a volume of rich agricultural matter. which was a marked feature in the trade for But our Society has had growth and development; and it may well be considered, whether we have not now attained that maturity of years and strength, which will justify us in contributing our mite to the literature of Agriculture. The all conquering power of mind which has thus far triumphed over matter, reining the subtle steam and harnessing the wild lightnings, is fed by thought and strengtheoed by the contributions which the lap of learning has gathered from all generations and nations. There should be no slave but mutta a tew weeks since. The bullion and coin imported during this period, together with the bullion derived from domestic sources, has added about \$90,000,000 to our stock of coin. We are therefore in a pretty fair condition to shut down the gate. But there is no occasion for boarding specie, and particularly cred from all generations and nations. There

for make a girl love you, coale somebody else. If there be anyt
It is gratifying to observe, that Vermont,
which has taken the lead to secure national aid
to the establishment of State Agricultural Col-

to the establishment of State Agricultural Colleges, is still pressing this important matter in Congress; and a Bill has already been intro-

BY HORACK GREELEY.

When Sheridan said (plagiarizing from another wit) of the Peace of Amiens, that it was one of which "everybody was glad and nobody proud," his epigram was one capable of very wide if not general application. A war arrested or averted is a blessing which can hardly, he prized too highly, even though the satisfaction be nowise akin to exultation.

Hitherto, Great Britain has been known as the champion of extreme pretentions with regard to the rights of belligerents over the meritage of any neutral vessel and compel him gard to the rights of belligerents over the meritage.

gard to the rights of belligerents over the mer-chant vessels of neutrals aiding, however un-she has never till now disclaimed. Our Govconsciously, inconsiderably, or indirectly, the erament has urged, exhorted, entreated her, enemies of such beliligerents respectively. In under almost every phase of her varying fortunes, tapledge herself to a relinquishment of pathy and approval of the Great Powers of Continental Europe, all smarting under a sense of wrong and indignit involved in the treat-all of us "who go down to the sea in ships." ment of neutral vessels by the cruisers and rri-hunals of the Mistress of the Seas. That sym-directly, that this practice of impressment from pathy, that approval, we were about to lose by our merchant vessels was unwarranted and out-persisting in the retention of Mason and Sli-rageous; but her demand of Mason and Slidell ell, after their protection had been assumed does most clearly involve the admission. She nd their delivery demanded by Great Britain, claims their surrender on the simple ground of and their defivery demanded by Great Beliain, claims their surrender on the simple ground of The dispatch of M. Thouvenel is decisive on their having been passengers on board her mail this point, its terms being explicit beyond the steamer, and as such not liable to unadjudicated and as such not lable to analyticated seamer, and as such not lable to analyticated seamer. The atom of the lable to analyticated seamer, and as such not lable to analyticated seamer. The atom of the lable to analyticated seamer, and as such not lable to analyticated seamer. The atom of the lable to analyticated seamer, and as such not lable to analyticated seamer. The atom of the lable to analyticated seamer and seamer and as such sold that the case of the seamer and as such s

Had the retention of the rebel Commission attained without bloodshed by their children, ers been vital to our safety, the proper course and that the darkest hour of our National humi bt not have been so obvious. But those miliation has been lighted up by a concession persons were of small account to us, and of for which our sires in prouder, happier days little more to our adverseries. Their consequence is almost wholly extrinsic and factitions, dent. prowing out of their presumed ability to emroll us in a foreign war and vanishing with the probability of such an issue. They were sud-denly foisted into importance by Capt. Wilker's capture, and sink into their pristine insignifi-cance when handed over to Great Britain.

COMMON SENSE AND CURRENCY.

Old as the world is, it has constantly to learn

over again the difference between the use of a

thing and the abuse of it. Because an irre-

cause governments have sometimes issued such

What we want is to substitute a better one,-

We have already a mere paper currency, base

solutely evil than the credit system based on

notes of hand is so. A Government bank of

But so long as they remained our prisoners, they embodied or represented to European eyes a principle—that of the Freedom of the Seas. They had sought and received (such was the They had sought and received (such was the version of the affair that obtained general currencies, it is assumed that any national issue of paper money is a mistake, and must be a honor of that flag was involved in their immunity from seizure by our Government while it was legally dieplayed over their heads. At whatever cost, by whatever means, Great Brittant was bound to see them safely through their at about a dollar a bushel; and because, half years of the ages of courses. voyage, the dangers of the seas of course ex- a century later, a United States Bank fell into

Hut the Queen's Proclamation—what of that? By it, she had solumly enjoined ber subjects not to transport officers, soldiers, or dispatches for either party in our internal struggle. Had not the Trent clearly defied this injunction? Had she not take a from a slave-ballion to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble ballion to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was issued by Government just strugble to the continental currency was worthless because it was instrument to the continental currency was worthless because it was instrument to the continental currency was worthless because it was instrument to the continental currency was worthless to the continental currency wa junction? Had she not taken from a slaveholding neutral port, wherein hostility to the
United States is rampant, distinguished emissaries of Jefferson Davis, with their suit and
dispatches, folly aware that they had just eluded our blockade and were then proceeding on
an errand of signal hostility and peril to the
United States Bank was a failure, not because
it was a national bank, but because dishonest
men were intrusted with its management.—
With this class of persons it is almost useless
that the commander of the said Trent was conscious of the errand of those Commissioners,
and deliberately recomming its success?

The government just struggling into existence, possessing neither money,
nor credit, nor commercial resources, nor any
sort of industrial prosperity; and that the
United States Bank was a failure, not because
it was a national bank, but because dishonest
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the was a national and the was a national and the was a national and the was a national resources. and deliberately promoting its success? Can there be a shadow of question that, had Canada against a national currency assumes, between a or Jamaica been in rebellion, the Trent an specie currency and a paper currency, but be-American vessel, her captor a Briton, Mason tween a paper currency based on the good faith and Slidell emissaries of the rebels on their of the Government, and one resting on the way to solicit rezognition and assistance from credit and character of institutions under state the Courts of France and Spain, and the case charters in the hands of Individual men. The properly brought before Sir William Scott or first we have never fairly tried; with the evils Lord Stowell for adjudication, he would have of the latter we are only too familiar. The condemned vessel and cargo as lawful prize of "wild-cat" banks of the West have been use war, and the rebel emissaries found on board are a reproach and a drag upon the prospectly would have been sent to the Tower if not to of that whole region; nor are we will not some the scaffold? For one I have no more doubt of practical experience of them in our can wetter,

this than of my own existence.

But then, it is fairly if not forcibly urged, times have changed, and the extreme assertions pelled to suspend specie payments. That the current in British Admirality Courts fifty or rather than chronic, is owing to the more can sixty years ago, are not now upheld in any legislation of the Eastern states, and to the quarter. What Great Britain did to us in the older and more fixed condition of society.—days of our weakness and her maritime domin- But we have now, as the events of the week ion, is no conclusive measure of what she must show, a mere paper currency, and one from concede to us in the altered circumstances of which we suffer all the inconveniences which

f 1861.

Perhaps: And yet it seems hard that belwould follow its establishment. Every Westremaps: And yet it seems hard that hel-igerent maritime rights, which were so broad and grasping when we were neutral and Eng-land a beligerent, should have "shrunk to such little measure" when we are at war and Great for which he has to pay in this city, know that Britain a neutral. The rule works so unevenly that there is palpable ground for jockeying or they make a certain loss on every dollar they that there is palpable ground for jockeying or receive; but they never know whether the "prestidigitation" in the hand that wields it.

For do but consider this specimen of British intely worthless to-morrow. They can only do

gie: business at all because their neighbors trade

The Daily News (London) is a liberal journal, with the same worthless stuff that they do, and usually fair and even friendly towards this coun-try. Yet even The News contrives this dilemma, pocketful of "rags" at the next weekly recur-

and offers us the choice of its horns:

The rence of the suspension of some bank, or the Mason and Sli lell were either belligerents or failure of some dishonest or unfortunate hank-Mason and Sh lell were either beligerents or the state of and Great Britain never surrenders political refugees. Our precede its, therefore, are all abroad and our position unter able!

The answer to this is very simple:

Mason and Slidell were not refugees seeking a foreign asylum from our pursuing vengeance.

On the contrary they were not refugees as any man will learn who, even in ordinary times, will go to Boston to make a purchase of any extent with New York bank-bills in his pocket, or come to this city with Boston bank-bills for the same masses.

ted States, bound on an important errand of their essential soundness and integrity. Can hostility, wherein the Trent was their willing we not have at least the same confidence in the shores for refuge, intent only on escape and immunity for punishment, they would be justly entitled to British asylum and protection, as they now are not. But the assumption that, considering the whole country, of paper cur because we do not accord to our repels bellige- rency. rent rights, they may be aided by neutral powers o any extent, and may thus pursue with impu- one that shall be universal in its application nity on the high seas their projects of hostility to the country they have forsworn, needs but and be based upon the faith of the Governmen to be illustrated to be scouted. Were it tenable, a British morchant fleet might be employed in simply whether it shall be one regulated by the transporting rebel troops from Norfolk to legislation of a single body, and dependent Charleston, from Charleston to Pensacola, for its soundness upon the Federal Govern from Pensacola to Galveston, etc., etc., throughout the contest, and our ships of war must pass them without challenge, because we deny them the character of beiligerents! Great Brition did not think so when McNab burnt the rehelicine at all in the currency we now have, the did not think so when McNab burnt the rebel lence at all in the currency we now have, the steamer Caroline at an American wharf, and safety and convenience are a thousand fold canged. her Government assumed the act with all its responsibilities. A nation's right to pursue and We must have one or the other. If paper We must have one or the other. If paper money is an absolute evil, let us choose that system which is the least objectionable. Few, however, will maintain that it is any more absolute will train the credit system based on to protect i self against its enemies flows in-evitably from its right to exist, and is not vitally affected by the character in which it regards those enemies. Refugees and active agents of a public enemy are quite distinct

sgents of a public enemy are quite distinct characters.

But M. Thouvenel is quite right in reminding us, and Gov. Seward is so heartily conceding to him, that, in any controversy affecting the Rights of Nentrals on the high seas, the natural and historical position of the United States is on the side of the largest liberty. We must not so that the side of the largest liberty. We must not so that the side of the largest liberty in the substitution of a circulating medium in which confidence is universal and unwavering for one which has all the disadvantages and positive evils of a currency in which not be, even unjustly, accused of recreancy to those generous principles we have so carnestly nobody has faith, because it is governed by no said so honorably maintained in the past. Let the British Government make, if it will, the misfortune or had faith. In a time like this, it Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality a dead let-ter or a mask, we must be true to ourselves and for it is in effect an indirect loan from the whole to the memory of our sires. Since there is an honest doubt of our rights to arrest Mason and upon the pecuniary resources of the country. Slidell on hoard a neutral vessel, their surrenas a direct loan must do. And finally, it is unquestionably right. Slideli on board a neutral vessel, their surrender is unquestionably right.

And, having thus vindicated ourselves from
the repreach of straining belligerent maratime

as a direct loan must do. And finally, it is
a subject to the legislation of the representatives of the whole people, and can be so guardted and so used as to be for the good of the

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. FOR ONE SQUARE of Purature Lines or less nonpareil type (the smalled side acod.) Transa (Saustrons, \$1) for each subsequent corribe, 20 cents. The number of inscribins must be marked on all advertisements as they will be con-tinued until ordered out. Contracts will be made with advertiser by the column of fractions parts thereof, at liberal cates. Transient advertisements to be paid in ad-

vaned.

For all Products advertisements, excepting notices of applications to sell iteal Relate, and for Commissioner's Notices \$1.50 such for three insertions.

For notices of Liberations, Estrays, the formation and dissolution of Copartnerships, &c., \$1 cach for three insertions. It sent by mail the memory must accompany the order.

For Bestress Came in the first column from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per year according to the space they occupy.

whole, and not, as the present currency is, for the estensible convenience of a part, to the actual inconvenience and loss of all the rest.—N.
Y. Independent.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Two Union men who have recently arrived rom Nashville give a most deplorable account of the condition of affairs in the South. The blockade is depriving the people of many of the necessaries of life; their currency is in the most wretched condition, and daily growing worse, while the sugar and cotton planters have already martigaged their plantations in or-der to raise means of subsistence for their families and slaves, and gold and silver have almost entirely disappeared—the farmer not to almost entirely disappeared—the former not to be had at thirty-five per cent, premium, and the latter not in the market at any price. A system of printed tickets has been resorted to. Omnibus lines, bar-rooms, shaving saloons, and even the merchants, issue tickets varying in money wherever the parties issuing them are known. Everywhere else they are worthless. The bills of the Louisiana banks have been cut into halves and quarters to supply the place of change, and thus mutilated, of course many of them are lost. The banks have ceased issuing any money of their own, transacting all their business in Confederate scrip. They have sys-tematically called in and cancelled their outstanding circulation, thus increasing the stringency of the money market. All that have the ability are buying gold even at the enormous premium, and concealing it for future use. This causes the premium to steadily advance, and adds to the general perplexity and

Many of the most intelligent and influential of the cotton and suyar planters frankly ac-lanoidedge that their rain is scaled unless the blockade is raised, and of that they are begin-ning to tow all hopes. Many of them boldly assert that before they will be hopelessly ruined they will rebel against the despotism crushing they will rebel against the despotism crushing their interests. Already, in the city of New their Librests. Average, in the city of New Orleans, a large and formidable organization of Union men axists, which is ripe for insur-raction when they are satisfied that the federal army is in a condition to sustain them.

At Nashville the greatest excitement pre-vailed. Troops were constantly arriving and departing for Bowsing Green. A large number of their troops were sixty day's men, enlisted to defend Tennessee. The shortness of the term for which these troops are enlisted will compel Generals Johnson and Buckner to make some decisive movements within that time.—
The people of Nashville expressed great confidence in the ability of General Johnston to sustain himself and beat back the Yankees and "Dutch Hessians," as they term Willich's regi-ment, of whose metal they have had a taste.

The manner of making out hotel bills in Nashville is quite unique. One of the gentlemen inquiring about his bill, was told it was two dollars and a half if he made the change, but three and a half in case the landlord made the change. Our informant handed the landlord a five dollar bill and told him to make the change. A most diligent search was made for the needed half dollar, but it couldn't be found. After a fruitless effort the lodger was informed that the bill would be four dollars, as the change wasn't about the house.

The Memphis Argus of the 19th ult., has the

following information from Texas: Capt. Robert Jennings, of this city, yester-day, received a letter from a friend in Texas, written on the 1st of December, from Prairie Lea, which furnishes us with information of the condition of things generally in that portion of Texas. The Mexicans are buying the cotton from the Texans, paying 9a10e per lb., in gold. The Texans procure the bagging and rope from the Mexicans, and everything is at moderate prices. That portion of Texas is well supplied with gold and silver currency. Provisions are plentiful at very low prices-pork being only four cents per pound, and corn only

thirty cents per bushel. Dry goods can be purchased in the little towns at prices which would astonish the peo-ple in the older States of the confederacy.-Tuere is no disposition to buy up everything

for sale and run up prices. The people of Texas have not felt the effects of the war in the least. They are well supplied with provisions, clothing and money, and are progressing as happly as if there was but one

President on the continent. Tresident on the continent.

Texas, just at this time, may be regarded as the "gardent spot" of America. One gentleman says he handles more gold there in a day than he would handle in Memphis in a year.—

He could do that and then not handle a great deal. We doubt whether there is a twenty dollar and vives in Memphis.

A Union Man in Georgia.

The numerous friends of the Hon, John E Ward of Savannah, who, before he was ap pointed Min'ster to China, was accustomed to spend his summers in Brattleboro, will read with pleasure the following :

Nelson R. A. Biddell, a merchant of Philadelphia, who has lately made his escape with much difficulty, from Savannah, Ga., states that the strongest and boldest Union man is Hon. John E. Ward, formerly our minister to China, and he is dreadfully persecuted by the rebels who have arrested him at least twenty times while attempting to escape, robbed him of his entire property, some \$400,000, and threatened several times to hang him. Mr. Ward says they can kill him it they like, but that he will never surrender his allegiance to the federal government, or cease to detest and denounce confederacy. He is very anxious to go North,

at one time, that Lincoln had been more, Philadelphia and New York, are very common, and the Savannah newspapers publish accounts of false victories won by the rebels, five or six times every week.

HEALTH IN MUSIC.-Music, like paintings and statuary, refines and elevates and sanctifies.

Song is the language of gladness and it is the utterance of devotion. But, coming down, it is physically beneficial; it rouses the circulation, wakes up the bodily energies, and diffuses tife and animation around. Does a lazy man ever sing? Does a milk and water character ever strike a stirring mate? Never! Song is the sing? Does a milk and water character ever strike a stirring nete? Never? Song is the outlet of a mental and physical activity, and increases bothow its exercise. No child has completed a religious education who has not been taught to sing the Songs of Zion. No part of our religious worship is sweeter than this. In David's day it was a practice and a study.

A DUTCH REASON .- "Mynheer, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" "I do not, really,"—Well, I will tell you. Der reason we call our boy Hans is—it is ish name."